$$dl_{iab} - \omega_{ik} l_{kab} - \omega_{ac} l_{icb} - \omega_{bc} l_{iac} = \left[R_{ikab} - \frac{1}{2}(l_{iac} l_{kcb} - l_{ibc} l_{kca})\right]\omega_k + 2R_{icab}\omega_c,$$

$$R_{iakj} = 0, \quad R_{iakb} = \frac{1}{2} R_{ikab} + \frac{1}{4}(l_{iac} l_{kcb} + l_{ibc} l_{kca}). \qquad (2)$$

Obviously it holds

$$D\omega_a = [\omega_b \theta_{ba}], \quad \theta_{ba} = \omega_{ba} + l_{iba}\omega_i.$$

Since $\theta_{ab} + \theta_{ba} = 0$, θ_{ab} are forms of the Riemannian connection in the space of the fibres V^n which is called the base. To every curve in the base V^n the corresponds a one-parametric family of fibres in V^{n+m}. Every fibre admits a motion group generated by all closed contours of the base going through the point above which the fibre is lying. The motion groups of different fibres are isomorphic. This abstract group appearing in every fibre as a motion group is called the holonomy group of the Riemannian fibre space V^{n+m}. Let the holonomy group be one-parametric. It is stated that in the V^{n+m} there exists a "transversal fireing" in (n+1)-dimensional surfaces, where each of them intersects with the fibre in the trajectory of the holonomy group.

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Theorem 1: If V^{n+m} is a Riemannian fibre space with a one-parametric holonomy group then it holds:
1) In the base V^n there exists a skew-symmetric tensor c_{ab} satisfying the condition

$$\nabla c_{ab} = c_{abc}\omega_c, \quad c_{(abc)} = 0. \tag{4}$$

2) In the space of the "transversal fibres" V^{n-1} there exists a vector b_α, a skew-symmetric tensor $a_{\alpha\beta}$, a scalar $\xi \neq 0$ which satisfy the conditions

$$\begin{gathered}\nabla b_\alpha = b_{\alpha\beta}\omega_\beta, \quad b_{[\alpha\beta]} = 0, \\ \nabla a_{\alpha\beta} = a_{\alpha\beta\gamma}\omega_\gamma, \quad a_{(\alpha\beta\gamma)} = b_{(\alpha}a_{\beta\gamma)}, \\ d\ln\xi = b_\alpha\omega_\alpha .\end{gathered} \tag{5}$$

Theorem 2: Given 1) a Riemannian space V^n and within it a skew-symmetric tensor c_{ab} satisfying (4); 2) a Riemannian space V^{n-1} and within it a vector b_α, a skew-symmetric tensor $a_{\alpha\beta}$ and a scalar $\xi \neq 0$ satisfying (5). Then there exists a unique (up to coordinate transformation) Riemannian fibre space V^{n+m} with a one-parametric

Card 3/4

holonomy group for which V^n is the base and V^{n-1} is the space of "transversal fibres".
There are 2 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im.M.V.Lomonosova (Moscow State University im.M.V.Lomonosov)

PRESENTED: February 13, 1961, by P.S.Aleksandrov, Academician

SUBMITTED: February 10, 1961

KARTASHEV, A.P.

Stratified Riemann spaces with one-parameter holonomy groups. Dokl. AN SSSR 138 no.5:1002-1004 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova. Predstavleno akademikom P.S.Aleksandrovym.
(Spaces, Generalized) (Groups, Theory of)

ACC NR: AP6028340 SOURCE CODE: UR/0293/66/004/004/0601/0618

AUTHOR: Bazhulin, P. A. (deceased); Kartashev, A. V.; Markov, M. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Study of the angular and spectral distribution terrestrial radiation in the infrared spectral range from the Kosmos-45 earth satellite

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 4, no. 4, 1966, 601-618

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric radiation, IR spectrometer, spectrometry, scientific satellite, optic albedo / Kosmos-45 scientific satellite

ABSTRACT: Summary. A scanning infrared spectrometer system is described which has an angular resolution of 2×10^{-3} radians, covering the spectrum from 0.8 to 36μ with spectral resolution of better than $\pm 2\mu$. The characteristics and operation of the spectrometer and the associated data-recording equipment are given, together with the experimental data on infrared atmospheric radiation and the Earth's albedo collected during one orbit of the Kosmos-45 satellite.

P. A. Bazhulin and his associates describe a spectrometer intended for use in the study of the Earth's energy balance in the infrared region but which, through interpretation of the results, may also supply data on the molecular content and temperature of the atmosphere at various altitudes. The spectrometer is capable of measuring angular and spectral infrared radiation simultaneously; it was used for this purpose in October 1962 and June 1963, in vertically launched rockets which reached an altitude of 500 km [27].

Card 1/13 UDC: 551.521.2

ACC NR: AP6028340

As an extension of these studies, a spectrometer of the same type but with the addition of a recording system scanned seven regions of the Earth during one orbit of the Kosmos-45 satellite (launched on 13 September 1964). The atmosphere below the satellite was scanned in a direction perpendicular to the satellite's trajectory. Even though the experiment was of limited duration, a wide variety of conditions were encountered. Both illuminated and dark regions of the Earth were observed. Three of the seven regions covered were in the southern hemisphere, four were over ocean bodies, and one was above a spiral cloud formation near Japan. In general, the amount of cloud cover was different for each region.

The spectrometer employed in these studies comprises a scanning mirror and lens system, a filter arrangement, a bolometer, an amplifier, a recording system, and a programming unit (Figs. 1 and 2). The spectrometers launched in the rockets operated in conjunction with a telemetry system. In the satellite experiment, a magnetic oscillograph was used and the recorded film was recovered.

The spectrometer system operates as follows: A flat scanning mirror is rotated twice through π radians ($\pm\pi/2$ radians from the direction of the nadir) every 10—15 minutes, with a scanning speed of 2×10^{-2} rad/sec (determined by a hermetically sealed drive mechanism). The radiation

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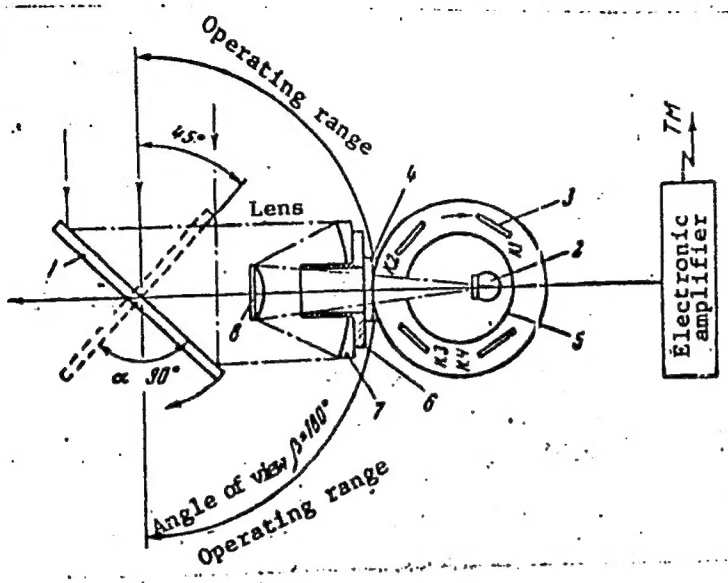
from the scanned region enters a slotted rectangular iris diaphragm, whose sides are in the ratio of 1:10 and 1:30, passes through a Cassegrainian reflector lens (effective diameter, 33 mm; focal length, 200 mm), and falls on the bolometer detector. The path between the bolometer and the lens is periodically interrupted by filters arranged nonsymmetrically along the drum circumference and rotated at 7 rps. Such an arrangement produces pulsed signals at the output of the bolometer.

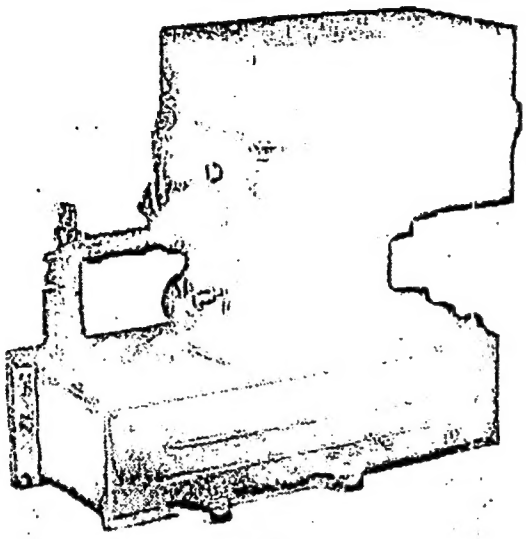
ACC NR: AP6028340



Card 4/13

ACC NR: AP6028340

1a



1b

Card 5/13

Fig. 1. Diagram and photograph of spectrometer

1 - Scanning mirror; 2 - bolometer; 3 - modulating filter; 4 - concentrating window; 5 - slotted diaphragm; 6 - internal tube; 7 - spherical mirror 1; 8 - spherical mirror 2.

The filters — thin crystal plates — separate out different infrared spectrum bands. Four filters were used: a quartz crystal 1 mm thick with bandpass between 4.5 and 38 μ; a 0.7-mm lithium fluoride crystal (8.5 to 38 μ); a 0.7-mm fluorite crystal (12.5—38 μ), and a nontransparent metallic plate with bandpass between 0.8 and 38 μ. The bolometer has a sensing element made of a 0.3 x 9 mm calcium bromide crystal plate 1 mm thick which determines the upper cut-off wavelength. It has a time constant of 5—7 msec, a resistance of 1000 ohms, and a conversion factor of 40 v/w. At a modulating frequency of 30—40 cps, its detectivity is 1.5×10^9 $(\text{cps} \cdot \text{cm})^{1/2}/\text{w}$.

The pulsed signals from the bolometer are amplified by a vacuum tube amplifier with two outputs. The permalloy-shielded amplifier has a voltage gain, passband, and sensitivity threshold of approximately 10^6, 0.5—200 cps, and 10^{-9} v/cps, respectively. To keep the sensitivity constant, the detector-amplifier combination is periodically calibrated by means of light from an

incandescent lamp. Calibration is accomplished at instants when the scanning mirror is directed at the horizon. The power consumption of the bolometer-amplifier combination is 0.5 w. The two outputs from the amplifier drive two magnetic oscillograph channels (see Fig. 2a) which record the infrared radiation in two sensitivity ranges. The recording film transport speed is 25 mm/sec; the roll contains 100 m of film. The length of scanning is controlled by a special unit (see Fig. 2b) which stops both the scanning system and the recorder during the intervals between recording sessions. The measurement accuracy for total radiation is $\pm 1\%$, which corresponds to a change in effective temperature of the radiating object of only 0.8°K. However, the error in determining the radiation in narrow sub-bands (± 2 μ) which were within the spectrum under investigation was $\sim \pm 6\%$. The total weight of the equipment is approximately 10 kg.

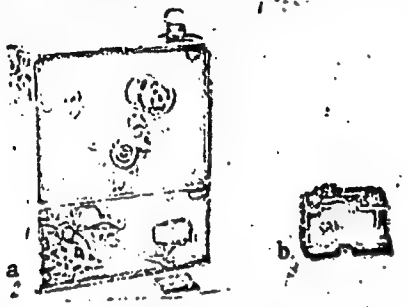


Fig. 2. Magnetic oscillograph (a) and control unit (b)

The experimental data obtained by the satellite were in the form of 10,000 high-quality spectroscopic samples. On the basis of these data, a

table was prepared of the radiation flux corresponding to the radiation from 1 m^2 of the Earth's surface and the equivalent temperature corresponding to the black body temperature radiating the same flux. The readings from different spectra were subtracted to derive the following four narrow spectral bands especially tailored to trap different energies:

1) The 0.8—4.5-μ band, where half of the energy from the Sun is concentrated. The thermal radiation from the Earth is small, however (only a fraction of a percent of the total terrestrial radiation). When the upper layer of the atmosphere is scanned, hydroxyl radiation may be registered here.

2) The 4.5—8.5-μ band, where, for a black body temperature of 250°K, 10% of total terrestial radiation is found. The absorption bands of H_2O, NO, N_2O, CH_4, and OH fall within this range.

3) The 8.5—12.5-μ band (atmospheric window) covers the absorption band of water vapor and O_2 (10—15% of the total). In 75% of the cases, radiation from clouds is recorded in this band.

4) The 12.5—38 μ band overlaps the CO_2 absorption band. Of the total

radiation registered here, 80—90% is due to water vapor.

The data obtained are subdivided into two types according to angle of view. On the basis of data of the first type (angle of view less than 1—1.5 rad from the direction of the nadir), radiation due to the Earth and the atmosphere, including clouds, may be analyzed. Data of the second type (angle of view close to the horizontal) make it possible to analyze the free atmosphere and, particularly, the effects of the ionosphere.

Type I Data

Table 1 shows the average radiation flux Q, equivalent temperature T_{eq}, and the radiation spectrum density I for various climatological conditions and geographic locations. The view angle corresponding to this data was 0.6—0.8 rad from the direction of the nadir. It can be seen that there is no conspicuous variation in the table entries for different conditions. The variation in the radiation flux and temperature is greatest in the atmospheric window band. The average temperature in this band (276°K) is in good agreement with temperatures measured by the Tiros III satellite by Nordberg et al. (Nordberg, W., W. K. Bandeen, B. J. Conrath, V. Kunde, and I. Persano. Preliminary results of radiation measurements from the Tiros III Meteorological Satellite. Journal of the atmospheric sciences, v. 19, no. 1, 1962, 2 -30.

ACC NR: AP6028340

The most interesting results were observed in the 4.5—8.5 μ band: in this band inversion attains values of 40—45°K, and the average equivalent temperature (277°K) is somewhat higher than expected if the main contribution is considered to be the radiation due to water vapor from the upper troposphere and stratosphere. The temperature in the 4.5—8.5 μ band was considerably higher in the Southern hemisphere and during the night. In 20—30% of the cases studied, the equivalent temperature in the 4.5—8.5 μ band exceeds the temperature in the atmospheric window band (8.5—12.5 μ).

From the temperature correlation data, it was established that the same atmospheric radiation components contribute to the radiation flux for both the 8.5—12.5 and 12.5—38 μ bands. However, the radiation registered in the 4.5—8.5 μ band was not recorded in the other bands. This gave rise to speculation that the radiation in this band is due to the products of dissociation of H_2O, NO, and N_2O.

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AEC NR: AP6028340

Table 1.

Spectrum band, μ	Q, w/m²	Teq, °K	I, w/m²·μ
Northern hemisphere			
4,5—38	243	254,5	7,25
4,5—8,5	36	268	9
8,5—12,5	56	271	14
12,5—38	138	245,5	8,4
Southern hemisphere			
4,5—38	247	255,5	7,38
4,5—8,5	53	284	13,3
8,5—12,5	66	281	16,5
12,5—38	135	244,5	5,3
Day			
4,5—38	245	255	7,3
4,5—8,5	33	265	8,25
8,5—12,5	64	279	16
12,5—38	144	249	5,65
Night			
4,5—38	245	255	7,3
4,5—8,5	57	287	14,2
8,5—12,5	57	273	14,2
12,5—38	139	241	5,45
Land			
4,5—38	267	261	8
4,5—8,5	48	279	12
8,5—12,5	78	283	18,1
12,5—38	146	254	5,7
Oceans			
4,5—38	222	250	6
4,5—8,5	44,7	276	11,2
8,5—12,5	55,3	268	13,8
12,5—38	123	238	4,8
Average			
4,5—38	245	255	7,3
4,5—8,5	45	277	11
8,5—12,5	62	276	15,5
12,5—38	137	245	5,35

The average albedo for scanning angles of 0,3—0,8 rad was 39%, the average absorbed radiation from the sun was 600 w/m^2, and the radiation reflected into space was 230 w/m^2. In all cases except one, the incoming radiation was greater than the outgoing radiation. The exception was accompanied by a high value of the albedo and its variation (10—20%).

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ACC NR: AP6028340

Type II Data

Analysis of data on the effective altitude of the radiating atmosphere shows that it depends on the climatological and geographic conditions directly below the point in question. The angle of view for these data was close to the horizontal. The angular distribution in the spectral bands corresponding to water vapor absorption bands indicates that the effective altitude of the radiating atmosphere is greater for a sighting in the direction of a body of water on the Earth's surface than it is for a sighting in the direction of a land mass. The altitudes were 93 km for the regions south of Japan and 51 km for the Australian desert. This finding confirms the assumption made by Bazhulin, P. A. et al. (Bazhulin, P. A. (deceased), A. V. Kartashev, and M. N. Markov, The angular and spectral distribution of terrestrial radiation in the infrared radiation spectrum. IN: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po fizike kosmicheskogo prostranstva. Moskva, 1965. Trudy, Issledovaniya kosmicheskogo prostranstva (Transactions of the All-Union Conference on Space Physics. Moscow, 1965. Space research). Moskva, Izd-vo nauka, 1965, 94-104.) concerning the presence of water vapor at an altitude of 100 km and the dependence of its concentration on the humidity conditions in large regions below.

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ACC NR: AP6028340

The intrared radiation at altitudes of 280 km was studied, but the results must be considered only preliminary, since the experiment was of limited duration, the satellite trajectory was such that it covered both the illuminated and dark sides of the Earth, and the latitudes varied with height. Nevertheless, it was established that the infrared radiation is concentrated in the 4.5—8.5 μ band and that its maximum is somewhere between 250 and 300 km. The total infrared radiation measured in the 0.8—38 μ band was 150 w/m^2, a value which corresponds to a comparatively weak solar activity. Orig. art. has: 15 figures and 4 tables.
/FSB: v. 2, no. 10/

SUB CODE: 04,20,22 / SUBM DATE: 08Jan66 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 005

Card 13/13

L 2964-66 FSS-2/EWT(1)/FS(v)-3 TT/GS/GW

ACCESSION NR: AT5023570 UR/0000/65/000/000/0094/0103

77

AUTHOR: Bazhulin, P. A.; Kartashev, A. V.; Markov, M. N. BH

44,55 44,55 44,55

TITLE: Angular and spectral distribution of terrestrial radiation in the infrared region of the spectrum

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po fizike kosmicheskogo prostranstva. Moscow, 1965. Issledovaniya kosmicheskogo prostranstva (Space research); trudy konferentsii. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 94-103

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric radiation, IR radiation, radiation detector, IR spectrometer, instrumentation satellite, radiation detection

ABSTRACT: This article describes the equipment and results of spaceborne measurements of the angular and spectral distribution of terrestrial radiation at high altitudes. Simultaneous recordings of angular and spectral distribution were carried out at 4—38 μ within angles of ±π/2 from the nadir over the middle latitudes of the European USSR on 6 and 18 June 1963. A special IR pulse spectrometer developed for the measurements is shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. It operates as follows: A flat scanning mirror rotates through the angle π/2 (scanning time, 100 sec), and a spherical

Card 1/4

L 2964-66
ACCESSION NR: AT5023570

O

Cassegrainian objective (diameter, 33 mm; focal length, 200 mm) directs the radiation onto a low-inertia bolometer. The bolometer has a time constant of 5—7 msec, resistance of 1000 ohm, and dimensions of the receiving surface of 0.3 x 9 mm. The radiation beam is intersected by the plates of a rotating (7 rps) modulator. The plates are made of quartz, fluorite, and lithium fluoride, and a nontransparent metallic plate is also included. The plates are situated asymmetrically in order to code the position of signals from individual plates in time. The signals from the bolometer are fed to a wide-band pulse amplifier with a bandpass of 0.5—200 cps and a gain of 10^5. The amplified signals are transmitted to the ground by the telemetry system. The measurements yielded the following conclusions: In the broad bands of the IR spectrum, the common shape of the curves of the angular distribution corresponds to that for radiation of a relatively isotropic object. The deviation from the isotropy on the edges of the Earth's disk is smaller during observations at 400—500 km than during observation at 25—30 km. Individual measurements showed no noticeable difference in the thermal radiation intensity between day and night. A slight dependence of the shape of the angular distribution curves on height at 200—500 km was noted. It was also found that in many cases the radiation maximum is located in the spectral region of 4.5—8.5 μ and that the effective temperatures for this region are higher (270—280K) than for other regions of the spectrum. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 2 tables.

[GS]

Card 2/4

L 2964-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023570

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 02Sep65 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE:

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 002 ATD PRESS: 4109

Card 3/4

L 2964-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023570

ENCLOSURE: 01

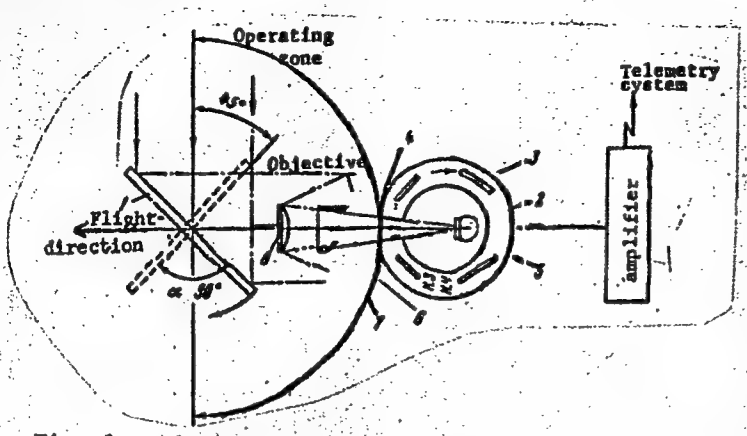


Fig. 1. Block diagram of IR pulse spectrometer

1 - Scanning mirror; 2 - bolometer; 3 - modulator; 4 - sealed window; 5 - slotted diaphragm; 6 - internal tube; 7 - spherical mirror (1); 8 - spherical mirror (2).

BVK

Card 4/4

KARTASHEV, B.

"Author of truthful fairy tales" by I.Murav'eva. Reviewed by B.Kartashev. Znan.sila 35 no. 11:19 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Andersen, Hans Christian, 1805-1875)
(Murav'eva, I.)

KARTASHEV, G.

Practical training at machine-tractor stations. Prof.-tekh.obr. 11 no.6:8-10 S '54. (MLRA 7:10)

1. Zamestitel' direktora po uchebno-proizvodstvennoy chasti uchilishcha mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaistva No. 4 (Ivanovskaya oblast')
(Technical education) (Field work (Educational method))

KRIVOKON',A.; RASHMADZHYAN,V.; KARTASHEV,G.

Pedagogical lectures. Prof.-tekh. obr. 12 no.5:21-22 My '55.
(MLRA 8:8)

1. Nachal'nik Voroshilovgradskogo oblastnogo upravleniya trudovykh rezervov (for Krivokon'). 2. Starshiy inzhener Armyanskogo respublikanskogo upravleniya trudovykh rezervov (for Rashmadzhyan) 3. Zamestitel' direktora po uchebno-proizvodstvennoy chasti uchilishcha mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva no.4. (for Kartashev)
(Technical education)

AUTHOR: Kartashev, G., Director SOV/27-58-11-5/29

TITLE: Serious Deficiencies in Teaching Pupils to Work (Ser'yëznyye nedostatki v obuchenii shkol'nikov trudu)

PERIODICAL: Professional'no-tekhnicheskoye obrazovaniye, 1958, Nr 11, p 5 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author tells of the manner in which young people who have finished 10 classes of a school are sometimes treated when applying for an apprentice job at a plant. The secondary school graduate must teach himself, with but little help from workmen. This can be observed at the "Ivtorfmash", "Ivtekmash" and other plants. Dealing with the 11-year schools of the Ministerstva prosveshcheniya (Ministry of Education) the author states that practice has shown that they are unable to cope with the task of training qualified workmen. This task can be successfully carried out by the system of Labor Reserves.

ASSOCIATION: Remeslennoye uchilishche Nr 6 (Ivanovskaya oblast') (Trade School Nr 6 (Ivanovo Oblast))

1. Personnel--Training 2. Industrial training--Effectiveness

Card 1/1

SOV/27-59-4-19/28

22(1)

AUTHORS: Kartashev, G., School Director; Khvalenskiy, V., Educator

TITLE: The Results are Evident

PERIODICAL: Professional'no-tekhnicheskoye obrazovaniye, 1959, Nr 4, p 26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Both the staff and the students of the Trade School Nr 6, Ivanovo, have now introduced self-service into their school on a broader scale. The author gives particulars on it, pointing out that it resulted in raising discipline and improving the students' learning progress.

ASSOCIATION: Remeslennoye uchilishche Nr 6 (Trade School Nr 6), Ivanovo

Card 1/1

KARTASHEV, G.

Replacement of machine operators. Prof.-tekh. obr. 20 no.6:20 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Direktor mikhaylovskogo uchilishcha mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva No.1 Volgogradskoy oblasti.
(No subject heading)

KARTASHEV, G. A.

Bee Culture - Equipment and Supplies

Plastic frame. Pchelovodstvo 29 No. 10, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

KARTASHEV, G.I., inzh.

A correct sequence of work assures good quality. Stroi. truboprov. 7 no.7:3-4 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Virgin Territory--Water pipes)
(Virgin Territory--Wells)

BURGOV, N.A.; DAVYDOV, A.V.; KARTASHOV, G.R.

Comparative measurements of the form of the β-spectra of Au^{198} and Zn^{69}. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 41 no.5:1337-1339 N '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Gold--Spectra) (Zinc--Spectra)

KARTASHEV, I.

Important factor in the growth of the commodity turnover. Sov. potreb. koop. no.1:13-16 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Nachal'nik orgotdela Tul'skogo oblpotrebsoyza.
(Retail trade)

KARTASHEV, I. G.

On the basis of volunteer participation. Tekst. prom. 23 no.3: 23-26 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Industrial management)
(Textile research)

KARTASHEV, I.G.

Local organization of the Scientific and Technical Society in the Dushanbe Shoe Factory. Kozh. obuv. prom. 5 no.7:43 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Dushanbe—Shoe industry—Technological innovations)

L 11972-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) JD

ACC NR: AP5028986 SOURCE CODE: UR/0122/65/000/009/0064/0068

AUTHORS: Shainskiy, M. Ye.(Engineer); Kartashev, I. N. (Professor); Naysh, M. N. (Engineer)

47
03

ORG: none

TITLE: Vibration grinding and polishing of parts

SOURCE: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 9, 1965, 64-68

TOPIC TAGS: metalworking, vibration, vibration effect, metal polishing, metal finishing, copper sulfate, nonmechanical metal removal, GRINDING, ABRASIVE

ABSTRACT: Some aspects of vibration grinding and polishing are discussed. The polishing action is the result of the relative velocities of the particles and the parts. In the past, the motion of the vibrating reservoir has been made elliptical. The most effective abrasive action takes place over only about 0.1 of the period, giving a vibrational efficiency of ≈15% for this type of a device. By making the trajectory of the reservoir a circle, the efficiency can be increased to 70—75%. The abrasive force for such a case is derived as

$$P_a = mA\omega^2$$

(where m = mass of polished part; A and ω = amplitude and frequency of reservoir

UDC: 621.924.61.7

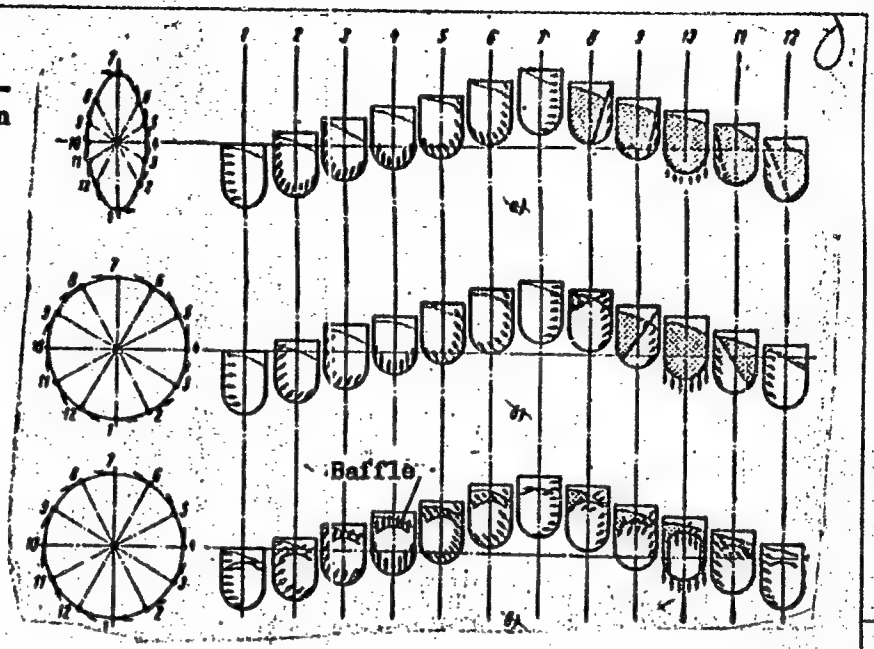
Card 1/3

vibration; ε = characteristic constant for the damping and frictional properties of the load, including parts, abrasive particles, and chemicals). Presently, frequencies of up to 3000 cpm and amplitudes of 6—7 mm can be used. Figure 1 shows the actions of the reservoir walls on the charge for elliptical and circular motions, with a baffle installed in the reservoir. Preliminary tests with baffles show that the efficiency can be increased to 90—95% and capacity by factors of 2—3. The recommended abrasive particle size is shown to be l = L min/5 (where L_{min} = minimum dimension of part to be polished). A new modification of the process uses a compound in the charge, which reacts chemically with the metal of the part and speeds up the polishing. For example, using $CuSO_4$ in the charge to machine steel, the time required to remove 15 mg/cm^2 can be reduced from 1 hour (without $CuSO_4$) to 5—10 minutes. Although the cost of this chemi-mechanical process increases by a factor of 2—3, the capacity is increased by a factor of 10. A finish of class 10—12 can be obtained by the above methods.

L 11972-66

ACC NR: AP5028986

Fig. 1. Reservoir trajectories and forces on the charge.



Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 7 formulas.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 3/3

KARTASZEW, I. P.,

BIELOW, M. W. & KARTASZEW, I. P. : MECHANIZACJA PRACOCHŁONNYCH OPERACJI. (MECHANIZATION OF LABOR ABSORBING OPERATIONS). Translated from Russian into Polish by W. NATASON. Wydawnictwo Panstwowe Techniczne. 1953,

32 p.

KARTASHEV, I.P.

Transcription of Yakut and Evenki geographical names on topographical maps. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; geol.-geog. nauki no.3:209-212 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Moskovskiy universitet, geograficheskiy fakul'tet kafedra geomorfologii.
(Yakutia--Maps, Topographic)
(Evenki National Area--Maps, Topographic)
(Names, Geographical)

KARTASHEV, K. B.

Milling Machinery, Lime

Set-up for producing ground, unburned lime. Elek. sta. 23 No. 3, 1952, Inzh.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952, Uncl.

KARTASHEV, K.B., inzhener.

Producing pre-stressed reinforced beams on narrow stands. Elek.sta. 24 no.4:25-30 Ap '53. (MLRA 6:5)
(Reinforced concrete construction)

KARTASHEV, K.B., inzhener.

Reinforcing steel for stressed reinforced concrete structures. Elek. sta. 27 no.11:38-41 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Reinforced concrete construction)

ARTSIMOVICH, L.A., akademik; KARTASHEV, K.B.

Effect of transverse magnetic field on a toroidal discharge.
Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.6:1305-1308 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Electric discharges through gases)
(Magnetic fields)

KARTASHEV, K. F.

PA 20T60

USSR/Radio
Capacitors, Ceramic Dielectric
Capacitors, High Frenquency

Oct/Nov 1946

"New Types of High-frenquency Ceramic Capacitors," G. I. Skanavi, Dr of Physico-mathematical Sciences, D. M. Kazarnoviskiy, Candidate of Mechanical Sciences, K. F. Kartashev, Mechanic, 8 pp

"Radiotekhnika" Vol I, No 7/8

The electrophysical properties and design data for new types of high-frenquency ceramic capacitors with improved performance characteristics and higher capacitance per unit volume.

PARAMONOV,V.P., arkhitektor; KARTASHEV,K.I., inzhener; EYSMAN,G.Ya., inzhener

Plans for apartment houses designed by GIPROTIS. Rats. i izobr. predl. v stroi. no.102:10-14 '55. (MIRA 8:10)
(Buildings, Prefabricated)

S/264/63/000/003/004/004
A052/A126

AUTHOR: Kartashev, L.

TITLE: New development in airfield maintenance

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Vozdushnyy transport, no. 3, 1963, 21, abstract 3B146 (Aviatsiya i kosmonavtika, no. 10, 1962, 66 - 70)

TEXT: Concrete surface of runways must be even since unevenness causes an increased vibration of the aircraft. Even a 5 - 7 mm difference between adjacent plates is inadmissible. Deep and sharp cleavages of corners and edges of concrete plates are especially dangerous for tires. They may cause cuts and destruction. The side and in particular the end safety strips must secure complete safety during rolling out of the airplane. The carrying capacity of the ground on safety strips must be not lower than 10 kg/cm^2. For this purpose the safety strips must be rolled with pneumatic rubber rollers. The cleanness of artificial surfaces of an airfield depends to a high degree on its state. Concrete plates begin

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to get demolished owing to the seams left unsealed, undressed cleavages of corners and edges of plates and unrepaired cracks. It is particularly important to keep clean those aprons where engines are tested. It is important to find and eliminate in due time the defects which may cause flying accidents. Nowadays the scope of repairs of artificial surfaces has increased. New high-strength repair materials are needed and to these belong the rubber-bituminous compounds "Izol" and epoxy resins. The frost-proof "Izol" gives a reliable adhesion with concrete when sealing seams and dressing cleavages on plates, it is not destroyed by a short-time action of high temperatures and by dynamic pressure of airplane jet engines and heat engines. A high effect when dressing through-going cracks and pasting concrete is achieved by using epoxy resins. The technology of applying "Izol" compound and ЭД-5 (ED-5) and ЭД-6 (ED-6) epoxy resins is described. It is pointed out that pasted concrete is not destroyed under aircraft loads. It is pointed to the danger of cleaning artificial surfaces withКПМ-1 (KPM-1) machines furnished with steel wire brushes, since steel needles broken off from the brush may render an airplane engine unserviceable. Caprone fleece or rubber plate brushes

New development in airfield maintenance S/264/63/000/003/004/004
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must be used. Caprone brushes serve 10 times longer than steel wire brushes. The creation of a new spraying-washing machine КПМ-2 (KPM-2) is reported; it has a 10 m^3 tank and caprone and steel fleece brushes. For a complete removal of concrete chips, stone, gravel and occasional foreign objects from artificial surfaces, heat engines or special carriages with ВК-1 (VK-1) engines mounted on them, are used. Such machines blow off completely from runway axis to shoulders dirt, stones, concrete chips and other small objects in 1.5 - 2.0 hours. Taking into account the high consumption of deficient fuel by these machines it has been considered to be better to use for cleaning artificial surfaces the airfield vacuum-cleaning machines operating on the vacuum cleaner principle. For cleaning artificial surfaces in winter it is recommended to use cleaning machines with brushes on which steel-wire rope pieces 0.5 m long are reeled. They maintain their service properties during 70 hours. The breaking off of the wire has reduced considerably. To collect broken wire pieces an electromagnetic collector must be used.

A. Novobytov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]
Card 3/3

ACC NR: AP6018789 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0416/65/000/012/0071/0075

AUTHOR: Kartashev, L. (Engineer, Colonel)

ORG: none

TITLE: Airfield battle stations. [Snow clearance at military airfields]

SOURCE: Tyl i snabzheniye sovetskikh vooruzhennykh sil, no. 12, 1965, 71-75

TOPIC TAGS: snow, ice, equipment winterization, airfield maintenance equipment, airfield approach obstruction, airfield auxiliary equipment, MILITARY AIRFIELD

ABSTRACT: The author discusses techniques and equipment used in snow and ice removal and the winterization of facilities and equipment at military airfields. Procedures for removing snow from concrete and grass-covered runways are described: concrete runways are completely cleared of snow while a light snow cover, left on grass-covered runways, is tamped down and leveled. The problem of preventing icing on runways and the use of jet engines to melt ice and snow is mentioned.

SUB CODE: 01,15/ SUBM DATE: none

snow removal equipment

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machine, with a capacity of 1500 tons/hr, can replace two D-470 machines in airport clearing work; it can take up to 1.7 m of snow and throw it 35 m. An important advance was the development of the powerful D-558

Card 1/2 UDC: none

ACC NR: AP7006116

machine, which has a capacity of over 3000 tons/hr and can throw snow over 60 m. The D-558 rotary snow plow and sprinkling machine can successfully handle frozen snow, and is intended for the maintenance of airports and highways in winter and in summer. It can also be used for degasification, disinfection, and decontamination work, as well as for the paving of airports and roads and for fire fighting. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [WS]

SUB CODE: 01, 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 5115

Card 2/2

KARTASHEV, L.F., inzhener polkovnik

When the runways are glazed. Vest.Vozd.Fl. no.2:74-75 F '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

(Airports--Runways)
(Snow removal)

KARTASHEV, L., inzh.-polkovnik

New trends in the maintenance of airports. Av.i kosm 45 no.10:66-70 '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Airports—Management)

KARTASHEV, L., inzh.-polkovnik

Preparing an unpaved runway. Av.i kosm. 45 no.4:49-53 Ap '63.
(MIRA 16:3)

(Airports)

KARTASHEV, M.V., NECHINCHNVI , D.K., (Candidates of Veterinary Sciences, Crimean MIVS)

"From an experiment on the control of poultry ectoparasities in buildings "

Veterinariya, Vol 39, no 1, Jan 1962. pp 64

NECHINENNYY, D.K., kand.veterinarnykh nauk; KARTASHEV, M.V., kand. veterinarnykh nauk

Control of ectoparasites of birds in poultry houses. Veterinariia 39 no.1:64-66 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Krymskaya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya veterinarnaya stantsiya.
(Poultry--Diseases and pests)

ROMANYUK, F.I.; PETROV, G.S. [deceased]; GOLUBEVA, A.N.; KARTASHEV, N.A.; SAZONOVA, V.M.; KAMENSKIY, I.V.; OGNEVA, N.Ye.

New methods for preventing the flow of reservoir waters into wells being exploited. Trudy VNII no.16:106-127 '58.
(MIRA 11:12)

(Oil field flooding)

KARTASHEV, N. A.

93-6-10/20

AUTHOR: Romanyuk, F.I., Kravchenko, I.I., and Kartashev, N.A.

TITLE: Exclusion of Bottom Waters from Producing Oil Wells by Means of Kerosene-Cement Mixtures (Izolyatsiya podoshvennykh vod v ekspluatiruyushchikhsya skvazhinakh kerosinotsementnymi smesyami)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanoye khozyaystvo, 1957, Nr 6, pp. 35-40 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Research and practice has shown that bottom water exclusion from oil wells by means of cement plugs is ineffective and leads to petroleum losses. Bottom waters can be most effectively excluded by introducing into the strata colloidal or true solutions, or various suspensions including conventional water-cement mixtures. Experience with the water-cement mixtures at the Bavly and Tuymazy oil fields demonstrated their superiority to conventional well cementing under pressure. But kerosene or Diesel oil mixed with cement is superior even to mixtures of water and cement because they set and harden only when the kerosene is displaced by water. Furthermore the properties of kerosene-cement mixtures can be improved by adding cement accelerators such as cresol, acidol, neutralized black contact (NCHK), Petrov's "contact", and grade III asphalt. In 1956 kerosene-cement mixtures were tested in both the Bashkirskaya and the Tatarskaya ASSR. The tests were made in 11 wells flooded with bottom water (five wells each in the Tuymazy and Serafim oil fields and one in Bavly). Fig. 1 shows the layout and assembly

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Exclusion of Bottom Waters from Producing Oil Wells by Means of Kerosene-Cement Mixtures (cont)

of the cement mixing equipment used in the tests. The proportions of kerosene to cement were calculated with the aid of formulas and the results are shown in Fig. 2. N.G. Imanayev and S.A. Chumanov of the Petroleum Production Administration of the Tuymazy Petroleum Industry (NPU Tuymazaneft') and A.M. Paykov and B.F. Shtur of the Petroleum Production Administration of the Oktyabr'skiy Petroleum Industry (NPU Oktyabr'skneft') participated in the field experiments. The tests were successful in seven wells but failed in the others (Table 1), showing that kerosene-cement mixtures are suitable for extensive industrial application. In order to utilize this method of water exclusion it will be necessary to improve cementing equipment and materials. Airtight cement rings, non-shrink and expandable cements, plugging materials of greater plasticity, and packers of drillable material are needed. New types of cumulative action perforators will have to be designed so that the bullet or torpedo chambers are arranged crosswise in one plane and simultaneous firing at several points in the casing and cement collar and sufficient crushing of the surrounding rock is ensured. The available conventional gun perforators, torpedoes (TPK-22 and TPK-32)and selective perforators (SSP) do not satisfy industrial requirements. The cumulative action bulletless perforators (PK-103) are best but are produced in insufficient quantities. A more exact method for determining the place

93-6-10/20

Exclusion of Bottom Waters from Producing Oil Wells by Means of Kerosene-Cement Mixtures (cont)

where a stratum is to be fractured will have to be developed because the present radiometric methods for determining oil-water contact in wells and radioactive isotope methods for determining places where strata are to be fractured are inaccurate. Without a solution to the above problems and without careful study of the conditions and nature of flood in individual wells and in entire formations the successful exclusion of water from oil wells cannot be ensured even with the best of methods. There are two figures and one table. The three references are USSR.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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Kartashev, N. N. "Predatory birds in the bird bazaars of the Eastern Murman coast (Based on observations during 1947)", Okhrana prirody, 1948, (on the cover: 1949), No. 6, p. 50-57.

KARTASHEV, N. N.

"Material on the Biology of Auks in the East Atlantic Ocean." Thesis for degree of Cand. Biological Sci. Sub 8 Mar 50, Moscow Order of Lenin State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov

Summary 71, 4 Sept 52. Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Sci. and Engi. in Moscow in 1950. From Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1950.

KARTASHEV, N. N.

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Chair of Zoology of Vertebrates
Nov. 25, 1950

SO: Herald of the Moscow University (Vestnik), Series on Physical, Mathematical and Natural Sciences, No. 2, Vol. 6, No. 3, 1951

DEMENT'YEV, G.P.: KARTASHEV, N. N.

Zoology - Turkmenistan

Land vertebrates of the western sector of the main Turkomanian Canal and perspectives of changes among them., Zool. zhur., 31, no. 1, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

DEMENT'YEV, G.P.; KARTASHEV, N.N.; SOLDATOVA, A.N.

Feeding habits and the practical significance of certain predatory birds in southwestern Turkmenia. Zool.zhur. 32 no.3:361-374 '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy institut Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V. Lomonosova. (Turkmenistan--Birds of prey)

KARTASHEV, N.N.; SOLDATOVA, A.N.

New occurrence of the Turkmanian jerboa (Jaculus turcmenicum Vinogr. et Bond.) in Turkmenistan. Biul.MOIP. Otd.biol. 58 no.1:11-12 '53.
(MLRA 6:5)

(Turkmenistan--Jerboas) (Jerboas--Turkmenistan)

KARTASHEV, N.N. (Reviewer)

"Animals of Kazakhstan," A.V.Afanas'ev, V.S.Bazhanov, M.N.Korelov, A.A.Sludskii. Reviewed by N.N.Kartashev. Zool.zhur.33 no.1:237-240 Ja-F '54. (MLRA 7:2)

(Afanas'ev, A.V.) (Kazakhstan--Zoology)
(Zoology--Kazakhstan)

KARTASHEV, N.N.

Migrations of woodchats. Zool.zhur. 33 no.5:1183-1184 S-O '54.
(MLRA 7:11)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut MGU im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Shrikes)

KARTASHEV, N. N.

6144. Results of ringing birds of the family *Alcidæ* in the USSR. N. N. Kartashev *Trud. Biuro Kolit.*, 1955, No. 3, 33—45; *Referat. Zh. Biol.*, 1955, Abstract No. 49919.—From 1932 to 1952, 67,469 birds were ringed in the summer, mostly on the islands of East Murman and Novaya Zemlya. From the 201 ringed "Gigarka" 4·43% were recovered; these birds were met on the Norwegian shores, in the Kattegat and in the Baltic Sea. Birds from the same nesting regions spread over a large territory during the winter, both the young and adult birds using the same wintering quarters. Of 66,280 ringed Guillemots 0·14% rings were returned. Guillemots from the Murman and Novaya Zemlya winter on the waters round the Kolsk peninsula, Norway, Southern Sweden and Denmark. They are most conservative in their nesting habits. The young appear in the nesting regions at about 2 years of age. From 821 Razorbills 1·09% rings were recovered. Young Razorbills up to one year old, ringed on the Seni Islands, winter near the nesting places. Two-year-old birds are not encountered near the nesting places; but winter along the whole of the Murman coast. From 183 ringed Puffins no rings were recovered. (Russian) O. LANE

KARTASHEV, N.N.

Adaptive role of age changes in the proportion of the extremities in the alciformes. Zool.zhur. 34 no.4:871-884 Jl-Ag '55. (MIRA 8:9)

1. Kafedra zoologii pozvonochnykh biologo-pochvennogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V.Lomonosova (Auks)

KARTASHEV, N.N.

USSR/ Biology--Ornithology

Card 1/1 Pub. 32/39

Authors : Kartashev, N. N. Cand. Biol. Sc.

Title : About the diving of birds

Periodical : Priroda 44/1, 118--119, Jan 1955

Abstract : The author notes how some birds, by using their feet as paddles to break through the surface of the water, dive and sometimes swim short distances under water in search of food. Other varieties use the inertia of their flight. One particular instance is cited of a tringa hypoleucos which, after having been wounded by a shot, dived and swam 8--10 meters under water. Two USSR references (1912-1941). Drawing.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

TEPLOV, V.P.; KARTASHEV, N.N.

Biological bases of hunting regulations for aquatic birds in the central regions of the European U.S.S.R. Zool.zhur. 35 no.1:77-88 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Okskiy gosudarstvennyy zapovednik i biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V. Lomonosova.
(Birds, Protection of)

KARTASHEV, N.N. (Reviewer)

"Trudy" of the Bureau of Banding, no.8.1955. Reviewed by N.N. Kartashev. Zool.zhur.35 no.10:1589-1591 O '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Zoological research)

KARTASHEV, N.N.

KUMARI, E.V., professor, otvetstvennyy redaktor; ONNO, S.Kh.[Onno, S.H.] redaktor; PIYPER, I.Ya. [Piiper, I.J.], professor, redaktor; TAL'TS, S.Ya. [Talts, S.J.], kandidat biologicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KHABERMAN, Kh.M. [Haberman, H.M.], redaktor; KARTASHEV, N.N., redaktor izdatel'stva; POLYAKOVA, T.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Proceedings of the Second Baltic Ornithological Conference] Trudy Vtoroi Pribaltiiskoi ornitologicheskoi konferentsii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1957. 427 p. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Pribaltiyskaya ornitologicheskaya konferentsiya.2d, Tallin, 1954. 2. Institut zoologii i botaniki Akademii nauk Estonskoy SSR (for Kumari, Onno) 3. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk Estonskoy SSR (for Khaberman)

(Baltic Sea region--Birds)

KARTASHEV, N.N.

Materials on the postembryonal development of some species of auks (order Alciformes) [with summary in English]. Zool. zhur. 36 no.6: 909-921 Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Kafedra zoologii posvonochnykh biologo-pochvennogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(Water birds)

KARTASHEV, N.N.

"Summer practical work in vertebrate zoology" by A.G. Bannikov, and A.V. Mikheev. Reviewed by N.N. Kartashev. Zool.zhur. 36 no.12:1904-1907 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

(Zoology--Study and teaching)
(Vertebrates) (Bannikov, A.G.)
(Mikheev, A.V.)

KARTASHEV, N.N.

"Transactions of the Bureau of Banding," no. 9, 1957. Reviewed by N.N.Kartashev. Zool. zhur. 37 no. 6:954-955 Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Birds--Migration)

KARTASHEV, N.N.

Work at the Ornithological Station of the Oka State Preserve.
Zool.zhur. 37 no.12:1911 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Oka Preserve--Ornithological research)

KARTASHEV, N.N.

Observations on spring flights of birds in Kara Kum. Uch. zap. Mosk. un. no.197:113-124 '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Kara Kum--Birds--Migration)

KARTASHEV, N.N.

"Ecology of marine colonial nesting birds of the Barents Sea" by L.O.Belopol'skii. Reviewed by N.N. Kartashev. Zool.zhur. 38 no.1:142-144 Ja '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Barents Sea--Water birds) (Belopol'skii L.O.)

KARTASHEV, N.N.

Types of postembryonic development in birds. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; biol.nauki no.2:33-38 '60. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy zoologii pozvonochnykh Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(BIRDS) (ONTOGENY)

KARTASHEV, N.N.

Birds of Komandorskiye Islands and some suggestions on their efficient utilization. Zool zhur. 40 no.9:1395-1410 S '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Department of Vertebrate Zoology, Biologico-Pedological Faculty, State University of Moscow.
(Komandorskiye Islands--Birds)

KARTASHEV, N.N.

Biology of the kingfisher in the Oka Preserve. Trudy OGZ no.4: 271-286 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

KARTASHEV, N.N.

Quantitative characteristics of the avifauna on the Solovetskiy Islands. Ornitologiia no.6:23-36 '63.
(MIRA 17:6)

KARTASHEV, N.N.

Nikolai Pavlovich Naumov; on his 60th birthday. Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol. 68 no.2:149-154 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 17:2)

KARTASHEV, N.N.; LEBEDEV, V.D.; TSEPKIN, Ye.A.

Feeding habits of kingfisher in the Oka Preserve region.
Trudy OGZ no.5:94-103 '63.
(MIRA 17:10)

KARTASHEV, N.N.

Characteristics of reflex responses of the cardiovascular system to the effect of water of different temperature on the skin of the face. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; biol.nauki no.3:56-59 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy fiziologii i morfologii Volgogradskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta.

IL'ICHEV, V.D.; KARTASHEV, N.N.

Evolutionary significance of the transformations of the ear part of the skull in auks. Zool. zhur. 44 no.6:937-940 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

AVERKINA, R.F.; ANDREYEVA, N.G.; KARTASHEV, N.N.

Immunological characteristics of some auks and their taxonomic significance. Zool.zhur. 44 no.11:1690-1700 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Kafedra zoologii pozvonochnykh biologo-pochvennogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta i laboratoriya immunologii embriogeneza Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

TIMOFEYUK, N.; KARTASHEV, R.

Orientation under water. Voen.znan. 40 no.11:44-45 N '64.
(MIRA 18:1)

KARTASHEV, Rostislav Dmitriyevich; KAZANKOV,A.A., redaktor; IGOSHIN,M.G., redaktor; KARYAKINA,M.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Navy manual] Posobie po voenno-morskomu delu. Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1955. 237 p. (MLRA 9:2)
(Navigation) (Warships)

KARTASHEV RD

ANDREYEV, Vitaliy Vasil'yevich; KARTASHEV, Rostislav Dmitriyevich; IGOSHIN, M.G., redaktor; KARYAKINA, M.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Small boat; construction, handling, use] Shliupka; ustroistvo, obrashchenie, ispol'zovanie. Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1957. 152 p.
(Boats and boating) (MIRA 10:11)

KARTASHEV, Rostislav Dmitriyevich; IGOSHIN, M.G., red.; KAZANKOV, A.A., red.; KARYAKINA, M.S., tekhn.red.

[Naval manual] Posobie po voenno-morskomu delu. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1959. 286 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Naval art and science)

SUR, Pavel Semenovich; KARTASHEV, R.D., red.; LEL'CHENKO, N.I., red.; SHIKIN, S.T., tekhn. red.

[Manual on steering-gear handling] Posobie po rulevomu delu. Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1963. 174 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Ship handling) (Steering gear)

KARTASHEV, S.; YENTSOVA, A.

Material self-interest in introducing basic technical norms.
Sots. trud no.5:67-69 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Machinery industry--Production standards)

KARTASHEV, S., inzh.; LOMONOSOV, A.

Wages of student workers. Sots.trud 4 no.5:123-125 My '59.
(MIRA 12:8)

1. Starshiy inzhener po trudu i zarabotnoy plate stroytresta Orsknefteстroy (for Lomonosov).
(Vocational education) (Wages)

ISAKOV, M.A.; KARTASHEV, S.P.

Manufacturing suiting fabrics from staple fibers. Tekst.prom. 19 no.8:10-14 Ag '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Direktor Yegor'yevskogo melanzhevogo kombinata (for Isakov).
2. Glavnyy inzhener Yegor'yevskogo melanzhevogo kombinata (for Kartashev).

(Textile fabrics)

KARTASHEV, V.; FOMIN, K.

Good work is acknowledged. Sov.profsoiuzy 7 no.24:38-39 D '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Rabotniki mekhanicheskogo zavoda, g.Podol'sk, Moskovskoy oblasti.
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